Fire in Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, May 29, 1859.

At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in Rumham & Brothers' planing mills, at the foot of Water street, which were destroyed, with other property adjoining. The kas is about \$12,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. Among the sufferers were John W. Lowe & Co., J. J. Trask, painter, and J. Winter, each and blind maker. One or two vessels on the railway narrowly escaped destruction. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

MURDER OF HIS SISTER. On Thursday night last, a man named Patrick

Mand, formerly a resident of Newark, but who for the past year has been confined in the New-Jersey State Lunstic Asylum, at Trenton, succeeded in effecting his escape from that institution by removing the gratings from the window of his cell. The Warden of the Asylum telegraphed to Chief-of Police Whitney of Newark, to keep a sharp look out for Mand, as he would undoubtedly make his way to that place for the purpose of carrying out his oft-repeated threat to murder his wife, Junge Haines, the Rev. father Calian, and Cortlandt Parker, the State

prosecuting attorney.

It appears that some years since Mand was married to a widow woman, and each of them possessing some property, it was merged together and placed under be control of the wife. Eventually much difficulty occurred between Mand and his wife in c of his unsuccessful attempt to get control of the prop erty, amounting to several thousand dollars. About a year since Maud, who has the reputation of having a very violent and vicious disposition, attempted to marder his wife by shooting, but missed his the ball grazed her arm. He was arrested and tried for attempted murder before Judge Haines, at which Cortlandt Parker acted as prosecuting attorney, and

the wife as a witness.

The Jury failed to convict, on the ground that they sent to the Asylum, swearing to take the lives of the persons above named. What agency Father Callan had in the matter did not transpire. Chief-of-Police Whitney stationed officers at the

houses of Judge Haines, Mr. Parker, and that of Father Callan, for protection; and also notified the Police Department to be on the lookout and arrest Mand if he should make his appearance. He was not aware that Mand had any other relatives in the city, and consequently could not avert the murder which followed. According to the story told by Maud, he e-caped from the Asylum on Thursday night, and walked to New-Brunswick; from thence he proceeded in a boat to New-York, from there to Elizabethport by boat, and then walked to Newark, arriving about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. As to the murder, he

From the testimony, it appears that Maud went direct to the house of his sister, Mary Turbett, the wife of a grocer at the corner of Downing and Madison streets, and while she was engaged in conversation with a female customer in reference to his escape, he deliberately fixed the contents of a double-barreled pistel. One ball took effect in the heart, and the other passed through the right breast, coming out at the back. Maud then made his escape, and threw the pistol over into a yard, where it was found yes-

He is 44 years of age, a tall man, walks in a bent attitude, was dressed in black clothes, and had on a straw bat with a very wide rim, and answers the description given below by witnesses who saw him before and after the murder. He was committed to the County Jail for trial. It is the general impression in Newark that he is not insane, as he appears perfeetly rational, but that he is "one of the

Coroner John J. Craven commenced an investigation Sesterday forcencon, at Police Headquarters.

And Lewis, of No. 32 Madison street, testified that the resides next door to the house of Abraham Turbett, and was sequanted with Mrs. Turbett, the deceased about 12 minutes before 5 o'clock on Seturacy evening, when near Turbett's, on her return from market, witness heard two pitoleshots, and saw a man spring from Turbett's stoop and run by her; he was vial! mental of the second of the supposed which sounds like the snap of a trigger; witness knew Patrick Mand, and from the size and ap-pearance, sib believed this mad was him; witness exclaimed, as men as she saw him, "O my God' there is market;" she thought that Mrs. Turbett had been shot; shout 6 o'clock that marning

Disad ran away two men were in pursuit of him.

Mary Atta Turbett, a relative of the family, and residing win them, restlind that about 31 efelox on Saturday evening she was in the basement, when she heard two distinct pistoleshots; Mr. Turbett, who was at tea, started up and exclaimed, "On! my G.d. Mary is shot!" they went up and found Mrs. Tested lying behind the courter dead; witness had found Mrs. Tested lying behind the courter dead; witness had exceed had board that Mand had escaped from the asylum, but besit that she has no found that Mand had escaped from the asylum, but

Henry F. Jones of No. 2 Congress street testified that about #1 of 10 o'clock on Saturday uight he was standing on the corner of South Market and Jefferson streets, in company with sneather man, who exclaimed, "Halloo, what is that "" witness looked toward bowing and Madison streets, and immediately heard a person running very hard on the east side of Jefferson street; this person crossed the street, and, coming up to witness, exapit heid of his arm, and exclaimed. "Boys, take me to the dep-t" and then passed on, witness reconsized the voice, and soid to his friend, "Bat is Pat Mand," he had on a street hat and dark clothes.

Patrick English of No. 51 Jefferson street testified that about #4 o'clock, Saturday evening, he was coming up

voice, and said to its fraction, that yellows on street testified but about 14 o'clock, Saurday evening, he was coming up Downing street, and when near the corner of Madison street, he have a man coming up Turbett's steep, after passing some ten or, twelve yards, witness beard the report of two pistol shots, and funding round, awa aman coming toward him; when within about five yards the man rait across the street, followed by a colored man, and witness joined in the pursuit as far as Jefferson alterly the man was dressed in dark children and had on a straw fist; he was quite tail and stooped a little; witness returned stid wrent into the store, when a light was brought, and Mrs. Turbett was found behind the counter, dead.

William H. Lewis testified that he resides in Mr. Turbett was been also a both of as asparalla, and returned to the upper snoop; dirs. Turbett was behind the counter, in conversation with Mrs. Haywood, who stood near the center, in conversation with Mrs. Haywood, who stood near the center of the store; just as witness had got out no stoop he heard two reports of a resid in quicking execution; he aprain from the stoop and went into the store; the lights were extinguished, and, taking a match from his pocket, he lit the lamp and went behind the counter with the match, where he saw Mrs. Turbett lying on the floor; he raised her hand, but found no pulse; Mr. Turbett and the come in the store.

Casant Bard, residing at No. 46. Adams street, testified tink to was in the store about 9 o'clock, a lady was in the store with Mrs. Turbett, and nise Mrs. Turbett's child; witness beard a report and cle lights were put out; he was frightened and before with Mrs. Turbett, and nise Mrs. Turbett's child; witness beard a report and cle lights were put out; he was frightened and beard and the lights were put out, he was frightened and beard and the lights were put out, he was frightened and beard and the store, we have a man numing; he had a street he to be a fast of the tore, we then your allows the store was

John Lord testified 15st Re was an Ambaltan and Jones, at the corner of Jefferson and South Market street at Jones, at the corner of Jefferson and Jones to go to the Depot, he time Mano through several secreted semething wrong, and followed Mand through several secreted semething wrong and followed Mand through several secreted semething wrong, and followed Mand through several secreted semething wrong and followed Mand through several secreted semething with the secreted semething with the secreted semething wrong and followed Mand through several secreted semething wrong and followed Mand through several secreted semething wrong and several semething wrong and semething wrong wrong and semething wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong wrong

the time Mann cure up and asked Jones to go to the Depte, he superested semething wrong, and febrowed Mand through several servest until its went across the rathroad into Commerce street. Witness did not know of the murder at that time.

Ross Havwood, residing at No. 29 Jefferson street, testified as follows—I was in the greery store of Abraham Turbett on Staturds eventing about 50 clocks; I purchased some streetes, and went home and returned in a few minutes; while there I was tranged with Mrs. Turbet in taking about the except of Patrick Mand from the Lonatte Acylina, and advicting their to leave or keep betterfold to the way; as easily she was into alraid of Mand; Mr. Turbett told his write that if Mand should come she would be afraid; she replied that she would not. Turbet the until down at the come she would be afraid; she replied that she would not. Turbet the until down at alarmed, and she answered, "not a bit;" a save and alarmed, and she answered, "in a bould be," at that instant she said in a loud order, "Oh, there he is," deceased was facing the door, and I was back to it; I was frightened; there were two shots fired immediately, and the lights were extinguished; that romark was helications, and the first was frightened; there were two shots fired immediately, and the lights were extinguished; that romark was the last one Mrs. Turbett tries behind the counter dead.

Roseens Laughran, a girl, testified that she resides to No. 15 Madison street, she have the repair so the pixel, save a man pass, he was tall and had on a bloomer straw int and that clothes, be had his head down and was going toward Turbett interest; the heart the remain was coing toward Turbett interest; the man passed she heard the two shoes fired.

Jacob Wonboled, a Police officer, testified that he

tt's house; about three minutes after the man passed that he two shots fixed.

Jacob Wombold, a Police officer, testified that he was sent in company with Patrick Kaves, and placed watches at the two bridges, at Bridge street and the railroad bridge; they then went and get a description of Mand, and afterward ar-rested him in Commerce street.

Henry A. Whitney, Chief of Police, testified that Henry A. Whitney, Chief of Police, testified Inatwall was arrested and brought to the station house about 10
colock Saturday night; Mand told him as to the route he took
from Trenton to Newack; Mr. Whitney on Sainday morning
usked Mund what he had against Mrs. Turbett to frest her so; he
replied "that he had or ouch against her as she had been the chief
cause of all his troubles;" witness told him Mrs. Turbett was
clead and he replied that he was "glad of it and wished they were
all dead," he said he had "bounds the property for Turbett and
had get had treament for it. Mr. Whitney showed him the pistal
und said "there is the pistol you had last night;" Mend replied
"How do you know it."

Abraham Turbett, the husband of deceased, testified that he was it the business at tea about 9 cleak and

Abraham Turbett, the husband of deceased, testified that he was in the basement at the about 9 o'check and his wife was up stairs in the grocery; while in the basement he beard two distinct abots fired almost immediately; before he ran up stairs he saw a nean, through the basement windows, passing aspidly any Madison street followed by a colored man; upon going aspidly any Madison street followed by a colored man; upon going aspidly any Madison street followed by a colored man; upon going applied to the store witness found his wise dead; they found two wounds on her breast, one on each side; witness thought at once that she had been shot by Patrick Mand; his reason for thinking so teach that he had threatened to take Mrs. Turbett's life, and that he would "give no warning, but would shoot her through "give no warning, but would shoot her through the window; he would take her life at all hazards."

The testimony was concluded about 5 o'clock in the

afternoon. The Jury were briefly charged by the Coroner as to the law touching the case, and after a brief interval, the following verdict was rendered: "That Mary Turbest came to har death or the evening of the 25th of May, by two shots fired from a pistol in the hands of Par-rick Mand, and that the said Patrick Mand fired each pistol at said Mary Turbett willfully and maliciously, with intent to kill said Mary Turbett."

Examination of Prisoner. The prisoner was brought before the coroner and jury handcuffed, and made the following voluntary statement after being informed that he was at liberty

statement after being informed that he was at liberty to answer such questions as were put to him or not:

"My name is Patrick Maud; I have had no permanent place of abode since my property was sold; I left Newark and went to Bethleham, in the State of Pennsylvania; and white there my life was attempted, and I then returned to the city of Newark. Soon after I returned, I committed an assault on my wife. In answer to the charge as to the killing of Mayr Turbett, I plead not guilty; and deem it not necessary, at this time, to say anything more in regard to the affair—as the proper time to say anything will be when it comes before the court, as there the witnesses in my behalf will be produced."

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HUNGARIAN SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.

The Hungarians of the city and saburbs held a second meeting on Saturday evening in the Stuyvesant Institute.

Col. Asboth was unanimously called to the chair, and Messrs. Kauser and Dr. Hildebraut were nomin-

and Messrs. Kauser and Dr. Hildebrant were nominated secretaries.

Col. Ashoris addressed the meeting as follows:
Gentlemen—I consider it a pleasant duty to accede to your request in presiding at this meeting, and shall bris fly state its object. I greet you with tenfold joy because after ten years of exile the time seems to have arrived when the oppressed nations of Europe will burst their bonds, and the scattered children of Huagary once more will be united in opening homeward a road to the "White Darubes" It is true that the ranks of the Huagarian exiles are thinned. Here in America they have melted away like snow. Many stout hearts have ceased to bent; many weak ones have returned to their homes; but there are still here, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, some whom exile and have ceased to beat; many weak ones have returned to their homes; but there are still here, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, some whom exile and suffering have not subdued. True to our principles of 1848-9, we send our greeting to our Italian brethren now fighting in the holy cause of independence. Together we combatted in 1848-9 against the common usurper. We are endeared to each other by matual suffering and sacrifice, and we are now ready to renew the contest, hoping, with the aid of God, to enjoy in the hour of victory the fruits of our struggles and misfortunes. Our noble leaders in whom the nation concentrated its confidence—a confidence which neither time nor tribulation has diminished—are already near the field of action. They will watch with practiced tact the Gaily progress of events, and we will await with beating hearts and ready hands their signal. May the God of nations grant that we await not long for vengeance. Live Italy! Live Hungary! Down with the House of Hapsburg!

A preamble and resolution were then read by the Secretary, Mr. Kausser, but be ore their being put to the vote, Mr. Bathory (Chairman of the Committee named at the late meeting in the Bowery) desired that the matter concerning that Committee should first be

named at the late meeting in the Bowery) desired that the matter concerning that Committee should first be

Col. Assorn then said that he supposed that the arrangement had been understood by all; therefore, to prevent any unpleasant words, he had not mentioned that subject. He would, however, since that was re-

prevent any unpleasant words, he had not mentioned that subject. He would, however, since that was required, relate the circumstances.

Some two weeks ago a portion of the Hungarians residing in New York held a meeting in the Bowery and elected a Committee. To this proceeding many other Hungarians objected, and suggested a conference last Sunday to express their objections. I always have, for my own part, been opposed to public meetings of exiles, but as it was decided that the chief feature of this present gathering was to be one of conciliation am ong the divided body of my countrymen, I consented to participate in it. The Chairman of the Bowery meeting, (Mr. Bathory) and three of its Committee, Major Kovaces, Dr. Helichrand and Mr. Grunwault were also present at the conference of last Sunday, and stated after some preliminary discussion, that if a general meeting of the Hungarians were called they would stay the proceedings voted at the previous one, and would resign the position then assigned to them. This modest offer being unanimously assented to, the call for a meeting was advertised for to-day, in which I have now the pleasure of meeting you all here, and I expect that the gentlemen composing the Committee will act in accordance with the previously agreed understanding.

Dr. Hellenberger and said that, to preserve the

friendly relations among all Hungarians, he, in the name of the Bowery Committee, resigned their charge.

Mr. Barnoury proposed that a new Committee be appointed, composed of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and six other members, but after some discussion, that proposition being put to the vote, was lost. Dr. HELDEBRAND rose and said that, to preserve the

lost.

Dr. Helderhand read a manifesto, but though much admired as an able and truthful historical document, it was laid on the table as not being suitable for

the present case.

The preamble and resolutions which had been read at an early part of the evening, were then submitted to a Committee composed, at the proposition of Col. ASBOTH, of Messrs. Heillprin, Heldebrand and

Rozsafy.

The preamble was not altered, but the resolutions,

The preamble was not altered, but the resolutions, four in number, were condensed into one, and the whole read as follows:

Whereas, The aspect of afairs in Europe indicates that the time so long anticipated has arrived, when the oppressed nation allites may, with a reasonable expectation of success, strike once more a blow for their liberries, since some of the crowned heads have, in the name of national independence, drawn the award against the House of Hapsharg. And whereas, after the suffering of ten years of exile, which have broken so many Hangarian. lies of ten years of exile, which have broken so many transparian bearts and have scattered the bones of her martyrs over the whole world, there nevertheless yet remains a nonnerous host of homeless Hungarians, unbroken in spirit and faithful to the flag of liberty and of their nation. And whereas, while we are far from Europe, the acknowledged leaders of our nation are close to the scene of action, watching with keen attention the march of events and the vicusalindes of the war; and whereas, the first act of the grand movement is the liberation of Italy from the clusters of the Austrian osuper; merefore be it.

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That we, the Hungarians of New York, most cordially repoles at the bright prospect of liberation now opening to an brethren of Italy; that we are fully convinced of the general sympathy of Hungary for the independence, liberty and union of the noble nation with whom we have so long shared the dungson and seaffuld, and with whom we are now ready to share the toils and perilis of the battle field.

The preamble and resolution were adopted by acclamation.

The meeting, which was rather a conversation than a series of formal speeches, was conducted with great mederation throughout. Messers, Neumann Zaulavszry, Rozsnfy, Zagonyi and Strabovszky were especially happy in their remarks, and the members without exception cooperated and separated in perfect harmony. At the termination, the meeting gave three cheers for Italy and Hungary and three groans for the house of Hapsburg.

## MEETING OF PRINTERS.

A meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, took place on Saturday evening at Tammany

Chas. W. Coleun read an address explaining the objects of the meeting. The address sketched the history and operations of the society from its origin, in 1849, to the present time, showing many beneficial in 1819, to the present time, showing many beneause effects produced by it to printers throughout the country. The object of the present meeting was not to take measures for having wages increased, but for strengthening the Union by having a full and free interchange of sentiments among all the printers in the City whether they were members of the Union or not.

As there were so many printers in the room who were not members, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting of the Union, and resolve it into a mass meeting of the craft, which was carried, and Thomas J. Walsh was elected to the Chair.

was elected to the Chair.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of adopting measures for having a uniform scale of wages established throughout the various offices and publishing houses in the city, and a resolution was offered to that effect and debated for a little time, but was then ruled out of order by the Chair as irrelevant to the objects of the meeting.

A resolution was then offered inviting all members of

e trade in New-York to join the Printers' Union, No. It was discussed for a length of time and finally adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was then authorized to re-

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs, Haskett, Holmes and Kerr, met in the City Library-room on Saturday, and received an application for an innkeeper's heense from Messrs, Cox & Dewey, No. 40 Greenwich street. The license was ordered to be granted upon payment of \$10. This is the first license granted by the Board this year. The Board adjourned without day, in consequence of the uncertainty of a place to meet in. The room here-tofore occupied by the Board is about to be cleaned and repaired, and unless the Board finds other quarters, a meeting may not be had for two or three weeks

Wilson's Business Directory for 1859-60 is just is sued. It is a valuable classification of businesses which should be in every public house and counting-

Officers Harvey and Neshit of the Hather Police, arrested vesterday noming two men, named Edward McComick and E. Manhell, ir attempting to pass a 63 contribute his on the Traders' Bank of Newport, B. I., at a core at the country of Jay and Caroline streets. They were locked up for exami-

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of the bark Clintonia Wright, we have The Buenos Ayres Commercial Times of April The American ship Austin, with a cargo of wool, seems to have been burned in that port, but the paper contains no particulars. On the application of the American Consul, orders had been issued for the arrest of her crew, for the purpose of entering a searching examination into the causes of the fire. Ounces were quoted at \$56. The news from the Argentine Conmonetration in the town of Conception, against the further prolongation of the present alienation of Buenos Ayres from the Confederation, and a "pronutciamento" has been received at Buenos Ayres from the same quarter, signed by a number of well-known and influential names. Of course rumor magnified the danger into something imminent, and little was talked of but the approaching invasion.

Several sons of foreigners have been cited for nonenrollment in the National Guard. This measure, especially, will by no means increase the popularity of the present Government with the foreign section of our conmunity.

The latest news from Entre Rios speaks of great excitement and the general adoption of the red ribbon. The American exploring steamer Argentina, Capt. Page, was to leave about the 20th ult. for the Paraguay River, accompanied by the small steamer Alpha. The expedition will, in the first instance, proceed direct to the sources of the Paragusy River, and wil then ascend the Pitcomays. The Argentina will go as far as her draught will permit her, when the explorers

will embark in the Alpha.

Intelligence from Mendoza says that orders had been issued to different detachments of troops to occupy the passes of the Cordilleras for the purpose of disarming all fugitives, who might pass over from Chili, but to treat them in all other respects with the commisseration due to misfortune.

COMMERCIAL.

The great rise in Outcos has greatly assisted the operations of Saladerists, and also facilitated the sale of all classes of produce Saladeristas, and also facilitated the sale of all classes or presents sold for paper.

Low class Wools were coming forward from the country, and were readly taken up on arrival at full questions.

Stock of Try Hides, almost nothing; price in the Plazas, 159 to 155; Matadero Hides, 43 and 44 reals.

SALES OF FRODUCE.

5.000 salted Ox and Cow Hides at ful to 47 reals; 200 pipes
Lallow at quotations; 10,000 Dry Hides for the States at 51 reals.

A few do, oo, Germany, at 62 reals.

Exchange on the United States nominal.

We have the Correo del Plata of Montevideo, of April 15, by the same vessel, but it contains no ad-

FROM VENEZUZLA .- By the arrival of the brig Addy Swift, Capt. Avery, we have advices from Maracaibo to the 8th inst. Everything was quiet when she left. On the 23d of April the Castle of San Carlos renounced, and was in possession of the insurgents four days, when they surrounded. 450 of the revolutionists were arrested on the 16th of April at Barcelona. We learn from Capt. Atkinson of bark Venus, which arrived yesterday from Caracoa, which port she left on the 12th inst., that affairs is Venezuela were very unsettled. The Government troops had met with defeat from the hands of Gen. Tamera of the insurgent army at Core, and the insurgents were holding the Province of Coro.

LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO, -By the bark Clintonia Wright, Capt. White, we have papers to the 15th of

The United States storeship Release, Parker, for New-York, would sail in a few days.

The United States brig Perry, Tilghman, was on

The British mail steamer Camilla arrived on the morning of the 15th.

There was a rumor current that Gen. Urquisa was about to attack Buenos Ayres.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The United States steamer Arago, Captain Lines, left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 257 passengers, and \$4,271,412 in specie. Among the passengers we notice the names of the Hon. H. J. Raymond, Jerome N. Bonaparte and the Rev. Dr. Frothingham of Boston. The British steamer Vigo, Capt. Guigen, left on the same day for Liverpool with 54 passengers in the cabin, and 100 in the steerage, and \$685,000 in specie. Among the passengers is William Smith O'Brien. The Bremen steamer Weser also sailed for Southampton and Bremen, with 181 passengers, and \$60,720 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. The steamship Northern Light, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived on Saturday evening from Aspin-wall, via Porto Bello, with 728 passengers from San Francisco per steamship Orizaba. The Northern at Aspinwall. The Reanoke sailed for Carthagena on the 26th inst., having the Hon. G. W. Jones, the United States Minister, on Soard. There was no news of importance on the Isthmus since the sailing of the mail steamers.

The Commodore Perry, one of the four new boats building for the Long Island Ferry Company, was launched on Saturday afternoon from the yard of Thomas Stack, at the foot of North Sixth street. She is 155 feet long, 33 wide, over all 57 feet 8 inches, and 12] feet hold. She is built in the best and most substantial manner; her rudders have iron fronts to

assist in getting through the ice in Winter. She was commenced on the 19th of April. The engines are being built at the Novelty Works, New-York. Another boat, named the Ethan Allen, will be launched from the same yard on Saturday next. Two more of the same size, to be named the Warren and Marion, are being built at the yard of Roosevelt & Joyce in New-York. The whole are to be finished and ready to run by the Fourth of July, when they will be put on the ferry between South Eighth street, lliamsburgh, and Peck slip, New-York. The Eagle and Curlew-the latter recently purhased-will en be placed on the Grand-street Ferry, and the old boats now running will be laid up. The new beats are to be finished in every respect similar to

those now running on the Wall street Ferry, and will cost \$30,000 each.

Capt. Fr nkiin Buchanan has been ordered to com and the Navy Yard, Washington.

The sloop-of-war Hartford was put in commission on Friday forenoon, when were mustered the officers and crew, numbering about 225 men. Between two and three o'clock the vessel was towed into the stream, and is new riding at anchor off the ead of Long Wharf. Carpenters are still on board completing the poop deck and the cabin. In other respects the ship is trim and snug, and sets gallantly upon the water her elipper-like proportions giving her a formidable appearance. The length of the hull between the end of the cutwater and the taffrail is 263 feet 6 inches length from the end of the flying jibboom to the end of the spanker boom, 335 feet. The hight of the mainmant from the top of the spar deck to the truck is 150 feet.

feet.
The Hartford is to be the flag ship of the Past India squadron, and beaus the pennant of Charles K. Strikling. The following is a list of her officers, as far as

squarron, and o'de sign is a list of her officers, as far as they have been reported:

Commander Charles Lowedt; Lieutenants, J. A. Halbeck, J. C. Beaumont, J. Myer, R. L. Law, A. M. De Bree; Maston, Edward Lee; Flee; Sargeon, B. E. Finske; Jedesched from his hospital Navy Yardi, Assirant Surgeon, W. G. Hay; Parpen, Wu. Speiden; Chaplain, Peter G. Clark; Cammanders Scottary, Castles Doortes; Chiefe Engineer, A. Lawton, is Assartat, F. C. Dade, W. S. Saman; M. Assirant, Alexander Greer; Boatward, W. S. Saman; M. Saman; M. Bacton, Journal, The Marines School at Charleston was hangurated on Monday, the Sid. The brig Lodelar has been fitted up for the School, and as she passed the city on a short exemption on Monday was saluhed by the vessels in port. There are sixteen pupils, who are apprenticed for three years, are constantly on their vessels, only leaving it temporarily on leave. The vessel will, at intervals, reuse about the harbor and adjacont waters, when the lads have have become sufficiently acquainted with their duties.

Otto Ebbinghaus, No. 945 Broad way, publishes & ortrait of the late William Jay.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Correspondence of The N Y Tribune
UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS. ?

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, May 18, 1850. We left New-York in this vessel on the 17th of January last, and, on our arrival as Aspiawall, were ordered by the Fing officer to repair immedistely to San Juan del Norte, and keep a vigilant lookout for fillibusters. We day arrived here on the 16th of February, and, with the exception of a few days' cruising, have remained here ever since. On our arrival, we found in port H. B. M. ships Cæsar, Diadem, and Valorous. These vessels remained here until the 21st of March, when they all departed for Vera Cruz. A remor of the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty by the British Gov. eroment having reached the ears of the British Navai Commander, he opined that the large force concentrated at San Juan could be dispensed with. and therefore dispatched them to Vera Cruz to keep an eye on American movements there. A few days subsequently, the British gue-boat Basilisk and schooner Kingston arrived, having orders to remain here, and furnish protection to the people of Greytown in the event of any disturbance. Up to date, however, the country wears a tracquil ap-pearance, notwithstanding the games of intrigue and diplomatic chicanery which are being carried on. The course which the United States proposes to pursue in the Central American question is belter known to your readers than to us out here; but, whatever mey be the policy determined upon by our Government, it is to be hoped that it will not fall into any such blunders as before:

There is much speculation here in regard to the probability of reopening the transit. Vanderbilt plays a shrewd game, and has managed to checkmate all competitors; his money and influence conjointly have crushed the spasmodic attempts latterly made to gain the privilege for any other line. Certain it is to all that, if the Nicaragua route is again in operation, it will be through the interference, directly or indirectly, of Vanderbilt

himself.
Your readers have undoubtedly heard of the landing of the French Company's Surveyors, under the immediate direction of Monsieur Belly, who enjoys quite an enviable reputation in his own coun-I have taken much pains to familiarize myself with the movements of his troupe. Some two weeks since, the Monsieur ascended the Sau Juan River in his little steamer called the Virgin, to Lake Nicaragua, taking with him a small detachment of engineers and surveyors. On the 3d inst., while thus employed on the Lake a suddentornado struck his frail vessel and instantly capsized it. Several of h s men were drowned, but Monsteur himself escaped by swimming. Tels news was brought down the river by a bungo, or native boat, and has just arrived; of course, allowance must be made for the Nicaraguan want of veracity. made for the Nicaraguan want of verseity. The remaining portion of the surveying party have been employed in the vicinity of Greytown, operating on the River San Juan, near its connecting cetuary with the River Celorado. But they have been very unfortunate, the insports of them having been seized with the fever. At midnight on the 11th ult., a message came off to our ship soliciting medical assistance. Our Assistant Surgeon Burnett volunteered his services, and though sick himself, departed on his creand of mercy. But he arrived too late—one was a corpse five minutes after rived too late—one was a corpse five minutes after his arrival, and all he could do was to prescribe for the living. A few such episodes as these will ma terially dampen the arder of the Sanguine Frenchmen who do not seem to possess the necessary stamina for their hazardous enterprise. The route has been surveyed before by an Englishman named Bailey, whose survey is in possession of the English Board of Hydrography. John L. Stevens, in his work on Central America, gives the main features of the survey in an appendix to his second volume, which was contributed by Mr. Ba ley himself.

which was contributed by Mr. Ba ley himself.

I have perused several articles, in relation to the purpose of constituting Greytown the Atlantic termicus of the canal. What ever induced those gentlemen to suppose it to be impossible, I amait a loss to conjecture. It has been said, very erroneously, that a formidable bar is stretching across the mouth of the harbor, in consequence of alluvisi de-posits from the mountains, thus creating an impedi-ment to navigation. To show how substantially incorrect is this assertion, I would state that there are no aluvial deposits at the mouth of the river. The old channel is gradually closing up, and a new one is in process of formation; and it is strikingly noticeable, that in proportion as the old channel closes in, the new one expands and deepens. The bar at the river's mouth is composed of quick, or shifting sands, collected from the ordinary detritus of siliceous rocks, and, although but a few feet of water are on it at present, jet it steadily increases, and I presume that when the rainy season fairly the bar to enable the St.

over with safety. San Juan, for all practical pur-poses, is as good a seaport as it ever was.

When we consider the vastness of this canal er terprise, and the great benefit to be derived from enterprise, and the great beneat to be derived from uniting the waters of the two great oceans for the social and commercial intercourse of tac whole civilized world, we cannot but heartly wish for its success. But when the obstacles are considered which stand in the way the ocean; the gradual rise and degradation of the nountains toward the Pacific, and the peculiar consguration of the coast at the Pacific terminus, then we cannot help feeling that the result is hgoly problematical We must also not forget the exfrome insalabrity of the atmosphere, the endemic diseases, and these fatal fevers, which have already deciminated the ranks of the new comers, and the

postility of the interior native Indiana On the 4th ult., the American bark White Cloud On the 4th ant., toe American dark vanice arrived, 22 days from New York. Her commander reported having sighted a reef about 80 miles from Points Aureuss, which was not laid down upon any chart in his possession. On learning this, 12, B. M. chart in his possession. On learning this, H; B. M. steamer Bissalies steamed up and proceeded to sea to investigate the matter. After a week's absence she returned, her officers anathematising, in no mild manner, all stupid Yankees in general and the captain of the White Cloud in particular. She reported having encountered, in the region where the reef was rejuted to Fe, an enormous school of fish extending several miles, from N. N. E. to W. S. W. The captain of the White Cloud, however, is dogmatical in his assertion that he saw a reef; but the Basalisk thoroughly surveyed the region and discovered tothing save the fish. Fossibly there might have been a med there caused by a sudden up heavel and almost as sudden subsidence, but it

up-heaval and almost as sudden subsidence, but it is hardly probable.

The country is now very unbealthy. Fever is accomplishing its work. Our margeons have in several instances very humanely tendered their activities to the afflicted, by permission of Capt. Ogden. So far as the sanitary condition of the ship is concepted, we have every reason to be thankful. Our sizk is augmenting, however, and I think fast a trip to a more northern climate for a few weeks would prove highly beneficial. The Home Squadron are disposed as follows: Roanoke (fag ship), Jamestown (shop) at Aspinwall; Brooklyn (steamsloop), Sanonah (Razee), Saratoga (shop), at Vera Cruze, St. Louis (shop), at Gregtown or San Juan del Borte.

Juan del Norte.

I subjoin an accurate and full list of the officers of the United States ship St Louis, not having yet seen a perfect list published in any gaper: seen a perfect list published in any gaper:
Commenter, Wm. S. Opien; Lieutorania, Sadon D. Todd,
Wm. Nelson, Wm. W. Low, M. P. Jones, Groupe E. Balkuspi,
Sorzeon, P. O'Comor Beachy; Purser, Graserille T. Plores,
Sorzeon S. Ouver Burnett, Sontwania, Peter A. Chason, Gunger,
Groupe Burnett, Sontwania, Peter A. Chason, Gunger,
Garpenter, Thomas McSuniell, Salimaker, Landon,
B. Walterman, Cooking, Clerk, Sandford C. Kellong, P. Fassi'a
Clerk, Jehn J. Phillishek, Master's Santos, Cha. La Bucha, Geo.
W. Heabert, Edw. P. Howell, Joseph M. Chadwick.

This officer died on the outward passage, and his place has not been filled by another of the same grade.

STRIKE ON TIME. - The cutters in D. Devlin & Co. s wholesale clothing house, having requested their employers to allow them to quit work, in accordance with the custom of their fellow-craftsmen throughout the city, at 5 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays, and having been refused, have declined work until their proposi-

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

## No Battle Yet. .

NAPOYEON WITH THE ABMY.

The steamer New York, from Southamptor, May 17, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings no important news from the seat of war. Napo'ecu had arrived at the fertress of Alessandria. No battle, nor any advance of the allies, had yet taken place.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool May 14. The screw steamer, Saxonia, arrived at South-

The Thames, from Bayannah, with averge of timher and cotton, caught fire in dock (Liverpool, May 15. The fire is confined to the cotton in the after lower hold. There is from 12 to 14 feet of water in

## THE WAR.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following official buildin was published to-day:
"The following official buildin was published to-day:
"The Austrians withdrew to-day from Bob 10, and our commander pushed forward a second and still stronger reconnoitering party as far as the waits of Vercelli, but without result, the enemy not having

Vercells, but without result, the enemy not having mane any movement whatever,

"The Emperor has transferred his head quarters to Alessandria. He traversed the town on horsebash, accompanied by General Camobert. The streets presented the appearance of a fets day, and great demonstrations of joy in honor of the Imperial cortage were made by the necessity.

"The King went to meet the Emperor."
Tens, Sundey, May 15, 1859:
The Austrian war steamer Radetzki, stationel out the Lago Magriore, lay to on Wednesday last before Cannobbic and made exorbitant demands of provisions, which, however, the inhabitants resolutely refused to supply, and the Radetzki was obliged to depart without success.

Tens, May, 16, 1859.
The official bulletin, published yesterday evening amounted certain measurements of the Austrians from Stradella teward Voghera.

Nothing new has been published to-day.
The weather reminues rainy.

The weather continues rainy.

ALESSANDEIA, May 15, 1859.

The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majosty is in excellent health. Prince Napoleon has remained at Genoa, in order to organize his corps d'armée, part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that

of which is expected from Africa. It is descentiated in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

VIENNA, May 16.—On the 15th instant, an English merchant steamer, bringing the Egyptian and Indian mails and 56 passengers to Trieste, was overhauled by the boats of a French liner off Sassaria, opposite

Avolora.

Roma, May Ka-The Duke de Gramont left Rome to-day for Genoa, by telegraphic order from the Em-

THE LATEST NEWS FROM PIEDMONT.

The events detailed in Piedmontese official building, from the 11th to the 13th inclusive, have occurred in the order followag: On the morning of the 11th the Austrians at Vercelli made incursions toward Desama. Two Austrian batteries, and thirty wagons of their sick and wounded, had reentered Pavia from the Gravellone. On the morning of the 11th, also, about 3,000 Austrians passed the Po at the Stella, the Commandant-General being at the Becca, on the left bank of the river. Sege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs repassed the Gravellone in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. The Mayor of Stratella received from the enemy an infunction to mend the national read which goes to Paccenza. Many of the enemy's troops were concentrating between mend the national read which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops were concentrating between Mortara, Palestre and Bobbio, their headquarters being still at Mortara. They had windrawn the two bridges which they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The statement was made from San Germano on the 12th, that on the same morning a troop of the Savoy Eavalry, commanded by Lieut. Spini, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars and put it to flight, kilding one sellier and taking another peisoner. It was on this day that the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Genon took place. The Sardinian headquarters were transferred on the 13th to Occimiano. Previously, the following had been issued from the principal headquarters at San Salvetore, under date of May 12:

us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank of

The river.

"Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

"The sanitary and moral state of our troops continues to be satisfactory. (Signed) DELLA ROCCA."

A Turin letter of the lota, in the Nord, says:

"The retreat of the Austrians is at ributed to a movement of the French from Genoa and Novi on movement of the French from Genon and Novi on Bobbio and Pontremoli, from which places they might advance against Piacenza, Cremona, and Mantua. General Garibaldi wid set out to-morrow for Ivrea, whence he will probably make for the Lago Mazgiore, and then proceed toward Laveno, the Lake of Como, and the Valtelina. There he will be able to carry on the warfare best suited to volunteers. We ought not, however, to believe that these gallant fellows can only shoot like sharpshosters; one of their battallons has already fought at Casale, where, after being three hours under fire, it drove back the Austrana at the point of the bayonet. I will give you an instance of hours under fire, it drove back the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. I will give you an instance of the gallantry of our bersagliert. On the latest attempt of the Austrians to throw a bridge across the Po, eight bersagliert demanded permission to go and burn the part of the bridge aiready commenced on the opposite bank of the river; they got into two small punts, one of which sank, and three men in the other were wounded, but one of the bersagliert succeeded in posting himself beneath the bridge with the straw he had taken with him, and in setting fire to it. After this he came back.

ne back. You cannot imagine the dash and enthusiasm both of our troops and volunteers; their impatience to fight is extreme; they are especially irritated at the infamous is extreme: they are especially irritated at the inflamous acts committed by the enemy, who only seems to have come among us that he may cat, drink, and steal. A general attack is imminent, and it is hoped that the road to Milan will soon be open.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Genon, dated the 11th inst:

"The landing of troops and warlike stores continues, and every day fresh troops arrive from Toulon or Algeria to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy—129,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pila

have now a respectable force in Italy—P20,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pila gate, outside the fortifications, on a hill which slopes down to the Stenevasso, a rivulet which is at present dry. The white tents scattered over the meadow, the horses picketed, the cannon meanted on their carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army, present a most extraordinary appearance. Since the rain ceased the enemy moved forward, and offensive dispositions have been observed for the last two days. There was rather a brisk engagement on the night of the 7th near Casalo, between the Italian Volunteers comanded by Garibaldi and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are never for the last two date.

gagement on the night of the 7th near Casale, between the Italian Volunteers comanded by Garibaid and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet but imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a Gionel. There were likewise £2 prisoners made, who were brought to Alessandria. It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was asstant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which entered the Sardinian territory is yery namerous. All the information received is

will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which entered the Sardinian territory is very namerous. All the information received is unauthnous on that point, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, and some say 200,000. A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Loundino alone amount to 80,000. You may perceive that the collision will be terrible when two armies of 200,000 each shall engage each other. A proclamation was posted on the walls of the city at 8 this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor of the French in the following terms:

Inhabitants: Genon will to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive Napoleon HL—the generous and powerful ally of our well-beloved Sovereign, the champion of justice and civilization—the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the Prench has expensed our cause with an anexa spiled magnanismity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he is coming himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself at the head of his troops. In a short time the heir to the name and to the glory of Napoleon the Great will fight side by side with Victor Emmanuel, the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of

the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of Bavoy—the King of all Italian hearts, and the family ties which already unite the two Sovereigns will be drawn closes by the perits of the field of battle. In-

habitants: The Emperor of the French could not give us a greater proof of sympathy, or a more certain piedge of victory. Let as express, therefore, in the fulness of our hearts, our feelings of admiration and gratitude to the august chief of the great action who looks out a fraternal hand to kindy to help her to con-quer definitively her so long desired independence."

Corresponded of The Daily News.

Tenre, May 11.

quer definitively her so long desired independence."

Correspondence of The Daily News.

At Arquata, where Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliere, commanding the first French armycoris, has taken up his headquarters, a fine ruined castie surmocals the hill, and the road continues increasing in beauty. Color the whole of that splendid scenery with fonts and flags, with Zousves and Chasseurs de la Gardena imate it with the binsy camp life of a French army and you will imagine and increase the fanctful beauty of this far-famed spet which rests on the valley of Serivia. I had scarcely met a French capital of "in Garde" to whom I had been introduced by a friend, when I was informed that the second battalos of the first Voltigears had just started on a reconstituence toward the mountain tracks which lead in the direction of Verginia. It is been successfully paths. Welking, however, occurred to us, and we returned after five hours' walk to the French chup without having itself the Austrian maranders.

Since not less there no great changes have occurred either in the French of Pedimenteese positions. The headquarters of Ring Victor Emmanuel are still at Sea Salvatore. Help, La Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French comps of armée, we with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French comps of armée, we with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French comps of armée, are with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French corps of armée, are with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French corps of armée, are with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French corps of armée, are with him. The 3d corps of armée, under Marmora at e Niel, who command the life French corps of armée, are highly the life of the l

they were teld by the official bullets, which is printed twice a dee, that the avar-garde of the cosmy had reached as as as Ciglano, a small town by Kogluh miles from their capital. This feat has now, however, altog they vanished, since the news recived this morning from their former positions, shortcomp, their towning their towning their towning their towning their towning the towning their towning towning their towning towning their towning their towning their towning their towning their towning their towning towning their t

200,000. If you were to believe all the rumors are affeat in Genoa and Turin, you would at one that the Austrians are carrying on a war of plane extermination. There are facts which are end disgrace the Austrian army forever. The day yesterday, two spies were caught near Valenza, and two at Bobbio. These last are a Doctor Paride Verdi and a Marquis Riva, from Mantua. They are to be tried by a court-martial in Alessandria.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

tried by a court-martial in Alessandria.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

Turns, May 12, 1839.

In my yesterday's letter I told you that I would make some inquiries about the atroctties perpetrated by the Austrians at Tortona, Novara and Vercelli. I am now in a position to state that both officers and soldiers behaved cruelly toward the people of the towns and villages they have invaded. I am assured, on very good authority, that at Tortona, after having ordered 50,000 rations, they began to plunder the shope and houses. The shop of a milliner, Teresa Scotti, and that of a Signor Gallarati, were the first, and others followed. A band of drunken Croats went to the farm-house of a Sig. Staffano and commenced plundering everything, insulting in a shameful manner women and children. At Castelanovo-Scrivia, Viguzzolo and Pontecurone they committed the same excesses, without being checked by the general officers who were there. The bastinado was administered, by order of Gen. Cyulai, to the Mayor of a small village near Mevvara. The only reason of this barbarons act was that the Mayor could not get in proper time the requisitions which had been ordered. I cannot pollate the columns of your paper by relating all the acts of shams-less crucity perpetrated by these Sciavonic and German barbarians. The pen has its self-respect, and these are atroctics which decency will not permit me to relate. Thus behave those Austrian generals for whom my Lords Derby, Malmesbury and Clare. John show so much tenderness. The people of England windings if such praises ought to have been uttered in the Palace of Westminster. For myself, I am horrified to see how Austria is acting, and is likely to act, in this war. Farcy how happy will be your Commissioner to Palace of Westminster. For mysel, I am additional see how Austria is acting, and is likely to act, in this war. Fancy how happy will be your Commissioner to the Austrian camp. If Capt. Mildmay has not a stone where other men's hearts are placed, he will, I have no doubt, decline at once the honor of joining Gyulai's

to doubt, decline at once the honor of joining Gyular's headquarters.

Colonel Cadogan has already arrived, and I saw him two hours ago riding about the streets of this town. A Sardinan officer asked me, ironically, this morning, whether he has been instructed to communicate with his colleague of the Austrian staff. "I hope a said I," but you may depend upon it that the people of England will not approve the presence of an English officer in the Austrian camp. "I know it," asswered the Sardinan; "but why, then do your countrymen allow the Ministers to order him there?"

To have answered this question would have been difficult.

difficult.

The only news brought by our informants to-day, is, that the Austrians are concentrating themselves between Mortara, Robbio, and Palestro. They have tween Mortara, Robbio, and Palestro. They have tween Mortara, Robbio, and Palestro. They have tremoved the two bridges they had erected on the Sesia, near the last named village. A body of 3,600 Croats crossed the Po yeaterday, at a piace called Hella under the very eye of General Gynlai, who could be distinctly seen on the opposite bank of the river, giving instructions to his officers. A siege train, escented by a regiment of Bohemians, has a moback to Lombardy, taking the road of Gravel sea, and has been directed on Casal Pusterlengo, a bon aght situated on the main road from Milan to Mautae Yesterday morning 4,000 Austrians marched for Castel San Giovanni, near Pincenza, to Borgonara. All these up and down movements look as if Gyndeinas lost his brad, and does not know what to do.

The French army is still increasing, and although a committed an exaggeration in stating yesterday that it was already 200,000 strong, I am positively assured that the four French corps of armies, together with the imperial Guard, amount to 160,000 men. The force under the orders of King Victor Emmanuel and General La. Marmora, that is to say the six divisions, commanded by Generals Cialdini, Fauti, Cucchiari, Giantonio of Cacciatori dell' Alpi, under the orders of janibaldi, are not less than 75,000 good fighting mon. Ot the whole, were Austria to strain every neive, I should think it extremely improbable that she could have the ifficult.

The only news brought by our informants to-day, is, but the Austrians are concentrating themselves be-